GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

VOLUME 37, NUMBER 10, DECEMBER 8, 1958 . . . *To Know This World, Its Life*

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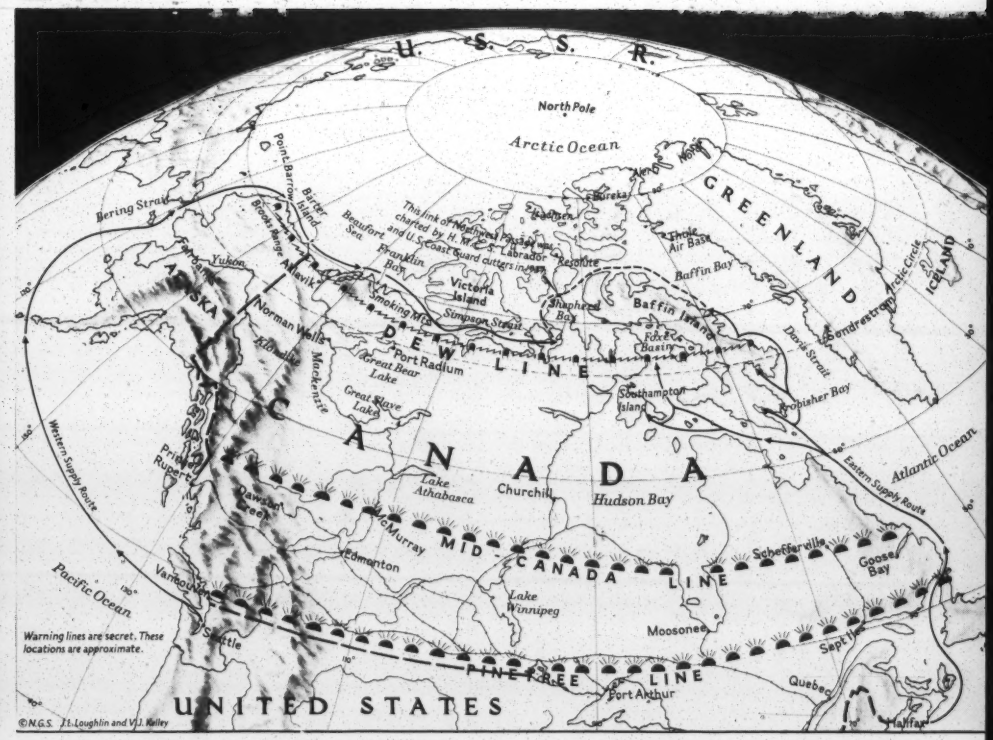
FIJIAN HUCK FINNS balance their bamboo raft in a stream on Viti Levu Island. Their elders use rafts to float produce from Fiji's volcanic mountains to the coral-fringed coasts.

LUIS MARDEN,
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF



LIKE ELECTRONIC FENCES, three radar warning lines girdle Canada. The role of the Mid-Canada Line, built and operated by Canadians, is to confirm DEW Line's preliminary alert. The Pinetree Line, in operation since 1955, collects data on height, speed, and direction of enemy bombers. Ships and aircraft extend the chain to 15,000 miles, encircling North America. Information from any link is relayed to inland centers where electronic computers digest facts and frame combat orders. A new agreement with Denmark paves the way for outposts across Greenland.

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BAFFIN ISLAND'S icy mountains offer scant protection for this outpost. Like many other DEW Line sites, it is accessible only by airplane or helicopter. Blinding "whiteouts" are a frequent hazard.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR U. S. AIR FORCE

H. K. LAYNG

DEW LINE

Remakes the Arctic

"THE ARCTIC will never be the same again."

The former Alaskan prospector eyed construction workers as they pieced together a big yellow plastic dome.

As he well knew, the radome —so called because it houses a search radar antenna—has wrought a revolution in the North. Similar radomes now hump above the tundra along a 5,000-mile arc from Alaska to Baffin Island.

To them, and the men who built and man them, goes credit for giving the Nation crucial minutes of warning of any enemy air attack across the Pole. During these vital minutes, interceptors could take to the air, bombers retaliate from bases around the world, civilians take cover.

This is the DEW Line—Distant Early Warning Line. To make it work, men had to learn to protect not only themselves but their most sensitive machines from the breathless cold. Today the civilians and Air Force men who operate the DEW Line exist comfortably where Eskimos feared to live. They speak to each other over a radiotelephone party line at a latitude where no radio ever functioned effectively before. They bounce in jeeps over 215 miles of new roadway, and enjoy fresh meat and vegetables (and mail from home) flown in by airplanes on regular schedules.

But the North is still formidable. When a DEW Liner ventures out of his warm hut on a repair mission, he may step into 50-degree-below-zero temperature. Even a fur-trimmed parka does not offer full protection. A visitor recalls that "the wind hurls the snow with blinding ferocity, peppering your face with white buckshot."

Hardy technicians, who agree to serve tours of 16 months away from their families, man three kinds of stations. Headquarters for each 500-mile sector is a 50-man main station, with airplane hangar, garage, and storage facilities in addition to its radome. At approximately 100-mile intervals between main bases stand smaller auxiliary stations. About 20 technicians run each radome-crowned "aux."

Finally, three-man intermediate stations, whose nickname logically enough is "I-site," fill in gaps in the line. These possess no search radar equipment, but transmit a semiradar signal that will bounce off any object that crosses its beam and automatically sound an alarm at the nearest main or aux.

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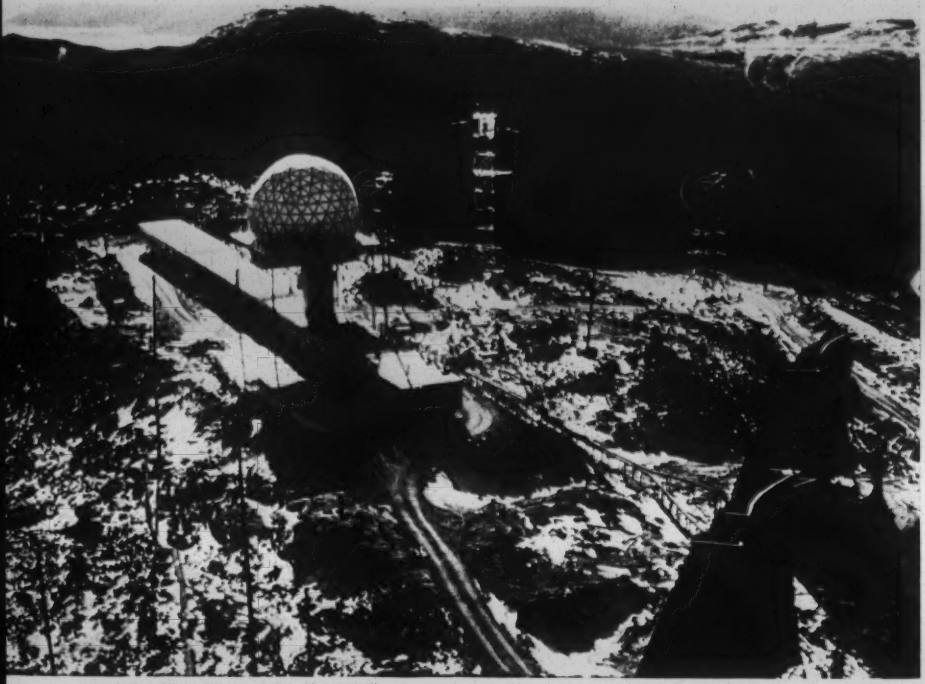


WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR U. S. AIR FORCE

A GIANT JIGSAW puzzle, the plastic radome grows from diamond-shaped pieces. Such 55-foot domes have withstood Arctic winds of 100 miles an hour.

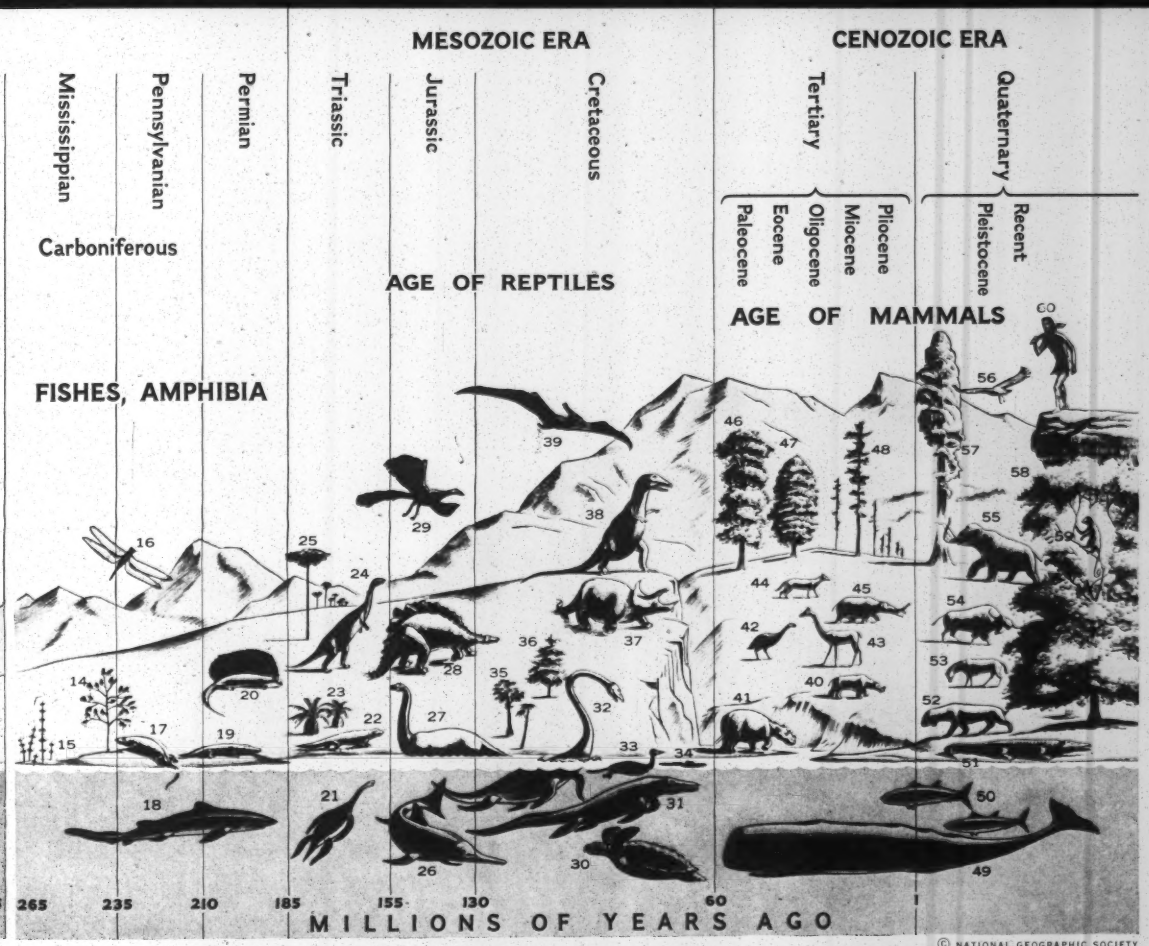
GENE GAINES, PIX

RADAR POST GUARDS U. S.

"Home" to many a DEW Liner is an auxiliary station like this. His job is to insure that the station performs its two-pronged mission: detect approaching enemy aircraft, and flash the warning southward. Far-out detection work is done by the search radar which sprays electronic pulses through the thin plastic radome. The giant, dish-shaped antennas mounted at the center of the site detect low-flying aircraft trying to sneak by. Should a warning have to be dispatched, it is transmitted by a newly developed type of ultrahigh-frequency radio from the antennas in the foreground (shaped like the screen of a drive-in movie).

Construction of the DEW Line, completed only last year, posed nearly insurmountable problems. One sample: metal panels commonly used in modern Arctic living quarters would create electronic interference; hence the cubicles coupled together for DEW Line housing were constructed of wood. A. P. M.

See Also: *National Geographic Magazine*—July 1958, "DEW Line, Sentry of the Far North" ($1). *Geographic School Bulletins*—November 4, 1957, "Found: The Northwest Passage" (10¢).



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MODERN LIFE TAPS RICH FOSSIL LODE

YOU CAN'T DRIVE a car without the help of fossils.

Your home is probably heated by them.

Your pen point, your schoolhouse, even your belt buckle would be greatly different if fossils didn't work for you.

Far from being mere curiosities that mystify museum visitors, fossils affect much of your daily life.

Animals and plants from eons ago, transformed by earth pressure, give us petroleum and coal. The remains of innumerable ancient seashells make up limestone, important in construction and in the production of iron and steel.

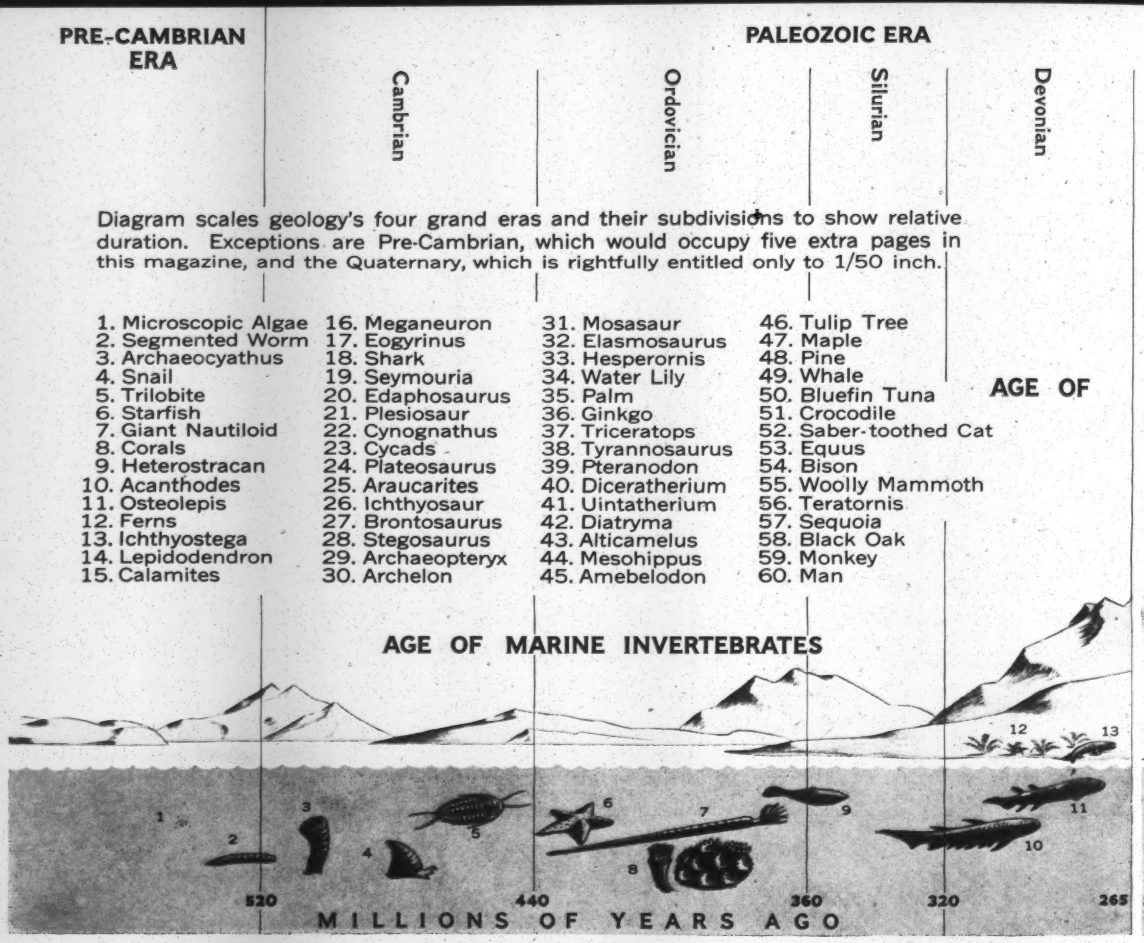
Today, science and industry join in a world-wide fossil hunt. Gulf Coast drillers set pipe with fossil experts at their elbows to help locate oil-bearing strata. The search for fossil fuels has turned up many specimens that increase the total of man's knowledge.

See Also: *National Geographic Magazine*—March, 1956, "Fossils Lift the Veil of Time" ($1).

EVOLUTION'S TAPESTRY

CREATION FIRST stirred in the warm seas of the Pre-Cambrian Era, but left no fossil record. Earliest traces are one-celled algae, dead two billion years. Evolution's threads remained almost invisible until the Cambrian, half a billion years ago. Sea animals without backbones (figures 2 through 8) had developed by that time—and are still going strong. Fishes swam into prominence as the earliest animals with backbones (9-11). They gave rise to amphibians (13) who had legs and lungs and could walk the land. The mighty dinosaurs (27, 28, 38) descended from them. Slowly new forms evolved. Reptiles branched out into birds (29) and mammals. The largest and the brainiest mammals, whales (49) and men (60), appeared in the Cenozoic Era, which includes our own time. Plants achieved a parallel development, from primitive seaweeds (1) through the flowering plants (35).

In addition to providing this panorama of life, fossils are essential to modern industry—see right hand column.



Angler's Heart Leaps Up With Trout

THROWING itself from its quiet pool like a streak of scaled lightning, the rainbow trout strikes at a lure—and an angler's heart jumps with it. The fish smacks the fly at a speed of about 20 feet a second, and takes off with the hook even faster—better than 20 miles an hour. The happy struggle is on. If he's skillful enough, a tasty dinner rewards the fisherman.

To insure his sport, some $40,000,000 is spent in the United States each year for breeding, stocking, and managing of game fish.

In eastern States, the arching rainbow is an importation. Native to the west coast, rainbows were planted in the Atlantic and Great Lakes drainage systems to replace the brook trout—still the most sought by fly casters.

Early settlers found American streams teeming with fish, as the forests teemed with game. Mostly they fished for the pot. As population grew and danger of starvation receded, they could spare more time for sport fishing. But the streams were changing.

The lumberman's ax whacked down the thick virgin forests. The trees that shaded the brooks disappeared; water temperatures rose. Soil-holding vegetation was cut; silt from farmland washed in. Settlements dumped their wastes into the rivers, and pollution increased. Many waters were warming and cloudy. Brook trout couldn't live in them.

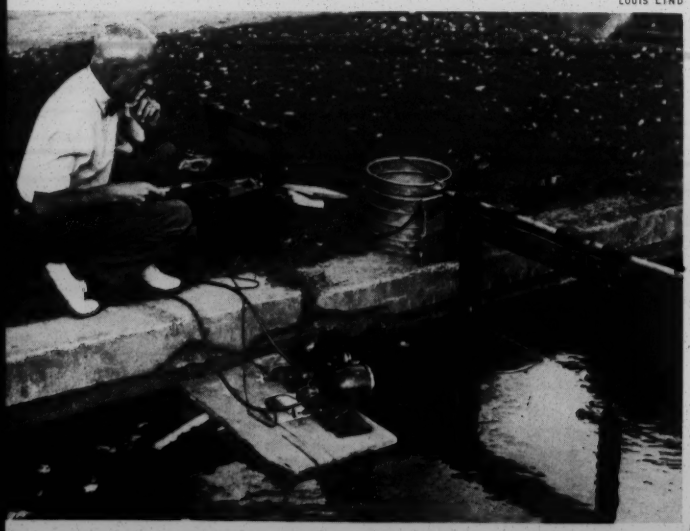
To improve the sport, brown trout were introduced from Europe in 1884. The new arrivals throve in the warmer water, but were hard to catch. Gaudy lures that attracted brook trout didn't interest the sophisticated Europeans. They would rise only to good imitations of natural insects. Fishing became more subtle.

As settlers reached the Rocky Mountains, they found a whole series of new trouts—rainbows, cutthroats, and later the goldens.

Today one of every four men in the United States fishes. Trout fishing is strongest in the northeast and the Rocky Mountains. It accounts for much of the $800,000,000 spent each year on fishing gear.

With all the recent innovations in rods, lures, and lines, fishermen stick to their traditions. The earliest known angling book in English, the *Treatyse of Fysshynge Wyth an Angle,* printed in 1496 in Westminster, England, listed 12 fly patterns. Ten of them are still catching fish. F.S.

LOUIS LIND



LEAPING TROUT split the air so fast that Photographer Treat Davidson was forced to design a special camera arrangement to capture the action portrait above. Springing for a hookless fly, the fish broke a beam of light (dotted line), which automatically fired camera and speedlights to freeze him at 1/5000 of a second. The picture was made in the Federal trout nursery in Cherry Grove, Pennsylvania.

"Why do you work? To make a lot of money so you can stop? Well, I've never started."

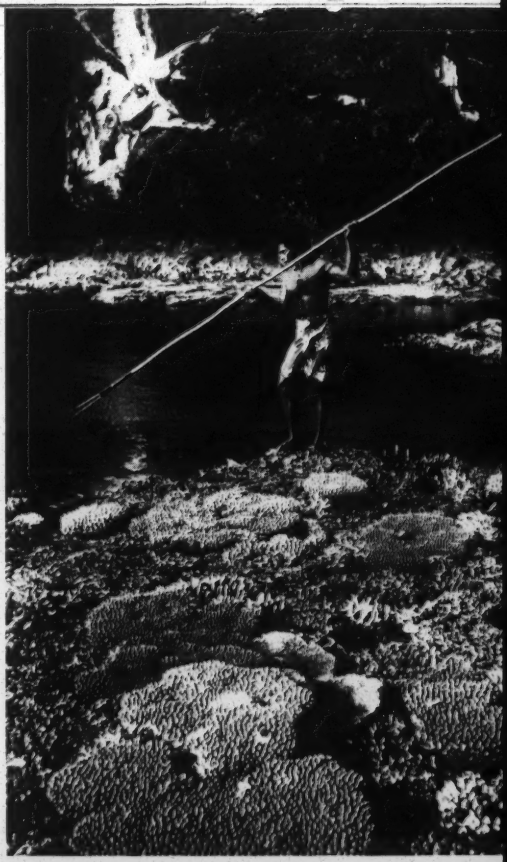
Fiji consists of more than 300 islands scattered like a handful of emerald dust across the southwest Pacific midway between New Zealand and the Equator.

Like the Hawaiian Islands, most of the Fijis are volcano tops splitting the sea. Heavy rains urge green forests up the southeastern slopes to the blue peaks of the central highlands. A bank manager in Suva quipped to *National Geographic Magazine* writer Luis Marden:

"When you can see those mountains, it's going to rain, and when you can't see them, it's raining." ("The Islands Called Fiji," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1958.)

Yellow-green rectangles of cane sugar —Fiji's leading export—make patchwork of the valleys. On coral reefs men and women herd fish into submerged nets (below).

Fijian spears are now aimed at fish (right) or brandished at ceremonial dances instead of in battle. The booming *lali*—the hollow log drum that once called islanders to war and cannibal feasts—now signals the end of class in the village schoolhouse (above).



Yet some early customs linger. On the island of Mbengga, islanders march barefoot across red-hot stones without a cry of pain, or even a blister. Village women massed on a cliff call great turtles out of the sea depths with an ancient chant.

But Suva is part of the 20th century. Made wealthy by exports of gold, sugar, and copra, it ranks as the most important city in the Pacific islands, after Honolulu. E.S.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LUIS MARDEN, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

FIJI ISLANDS *ENJOY PALMY DAYS*

FOR THE FIJIAN, it's always summertime—and the living is easy.

His pleasant, thatch-roofed village stands beneath waving palms. Handsome men in bright skirtlike *sulus* carve wooden bowls while smiling girls weave mats of pandanus leaf, their black hair adorned with blood-red hibiscus and scented with coconut oil. Overhead flit parrots of brilliant green, red, and blue.

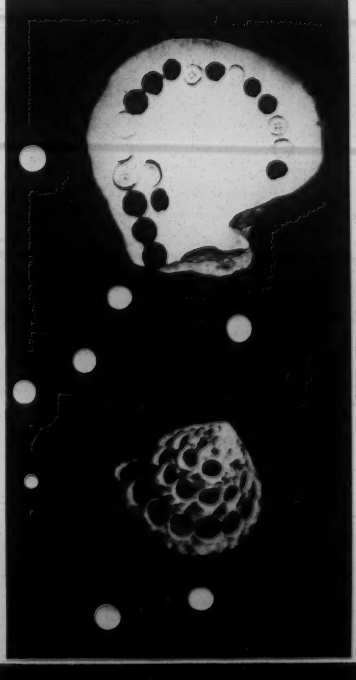
From his vegetable patch, the islander collects taro, yams, beans, and pumpkins. The sapphire waters around his islands teem with fish. If he needs a house, there's plenty of reed, bamboo, palms, and tree ferns handy in the forest.

What he cannot produce himself he gets from his tribal group, for rural Fiji lives in an atmosphere of share and share alike.

To a bustling worker in Suva, the Europeanized capital, or to an American businessman trying to "do" the islands in a two-week vacation, the Fijian will say:

LUIS MARDEN, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF, ABOVE AND RIGHT

BRIGHTLY DRESSED tribesmen carry the British Governor of Fiji and his aide-de-camp from their yacht toward shore in the manner of old time Fiji's highest chiefs. They chant and shout defiance of possible enemies. At Suva (below) two chiefs wait to present visiting Queen Elizabeth II the ceremonial whale's tooth, symbol of welcome in the islands.

HOWELL WALKER, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

FIJIAN craftsmen make pearl buttons from oyster shells (upper) and trochus shells (lower) that grow on coral reefs ringing the Pacific islands.